

on the larger islands about. On a casual visit to Nathan's September 3, 1917, I was struck by a thriving golden rod of which there were very few plants. I have already commented on the vigor shown by the growth on Nathan's. I very nearly passed those plants by as strong growing *Solidago canadensis*. Fortunately a second impulse led me to bring away one complete and one partial specimen. Prof. Fernald pronounced them to be *Solidago lepida* DC., var. *fallax* Fernald, and referred me to the first article in RHODORA XVII (1915) where on page 9 we read under this variety the range "Newfoundland to British Columbia, south to northern New Brunswick, northern Maine, northern Michigan, Utah and Washington." And Prof. Fernald has written on my sheet "first south of Aroostook Valley."

MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

TRILLIUM RECTISTAMINEUM, A VALID SPECIES OF THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES.

HAROLD ST. JOHN.

IN 1917 R. R. Gates described a new variety of *Trillium*, *T. lanceolatum* Boykin, var. *rectistamineum* Gates. He based it on a series of sheets with imperfect data from the Chapman Herbarium. Gates gives an adequate description, and states¹ that, "This plant, no doubt, constitutes a distinct species, differing from *T. lanceolatum* especially in the petals, anthers, and ovary, but as the specimens available are without locality and only one shows a complete flower, it seems desirable merely to designate this form as above indicated." When the writer reorganized the Trilliums in the Gray Herbarium, three sheets from Georgia, Florida, and Alabama were separated as a very distinct species. By the kindness of Dr. J. M. Greenman it has been possible to compare these with authentic material of *T. lanceolatum* Boykin, var. *rectistamineum* Gates and their identity is unquestionable. The additional material confirms the specific nature of the characters, and gives exact information as to the range of the plant. There is, consequently, no reason for keeping it in

¹ Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. iv. 48 (1917).

any subordinate category, and the specific combination is made below. It is probable that the Florida specimens referred to by Rendle¹ are of this species.

TRILLIUM rectistamineum (Gates) comb. nov. *T. lanceolatum* Boykin, var. *rectistamineum* Gates, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. iv. 48 (1917).—Georgia, northwestern Florida, and Alabama.—GEORGIA: rich woods northwest of Tennille, Washington County, June 14, 1902, *R. M. Harper*, no. 1,330. FLORIDA: moist slopes in woods, Chattahoochie, March 14, 1901, *A. H. Curtiss*; near head of rich ravine on Aspalaga Bluff, Gadsden County, March 8, 1909, *R. M. Harper*, no. 25; Aspalaga, March, 1897, *Herb. Chapman*. ALABAMA: *Buckley*.

T. rectistamineum (Gates) St. John has broadly lanceolate petals, 4–6.5 cm. long, 1.2–1.8 cm. broad, the filaments one-quarter the length of the anthers, anthers straight, fruit ovoid, 3-angled, leaves broadly deltoid-lanceolate; while *T. lanceolatum* Boykin acc. to Small has lanceolate petals, long-clawed at the base, 2–5 cm. long, 3–8 mm. wide, the filaments about as long as the anthers, anthers incurved, fruit 6-angled (according to Watson),² leaves lanceolate. *T. rectistamineum* has broadly lanceolate dark purple petals, 4–6.5 cm. long, 1.2–1.8 cm. broad, leaves broadly deltoid-lanceolate, stems glabrous; while *T. viride* Beck has clawed greenish petals, the blade linear or nearly so, the claw usually purplish, leaves ovate, and the stem scabrous at the summit. *T. rectistamineum* has filaments one-quarter the length of the anthers, the connective projecting conspicuously beyond the tips of the anther sacs, petals broadly lanceolate, 4–6.5 cm. long, 1.2–1.8 cm. broad, leaves broadly deltoid-lanceolate; while *T. Underwoodii* Small has filaments not more than one-fifth the length of the anthers, the connective scarcely exceeding the tips of the anther sacs, petals lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, 4–7 cm. long, 1–2.1 cm. broad, and the leaves ovate or orbicular-ovate. This series of contrasts should be of assistance in distinguishing *Trillium rectistamineum* (Gates) St. John from related species.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

¹ Rendle, A. B. Journ. of Bot. xxix. fourth paragraph 325 (1901).

² Watson, S. Rev. N. Am. Liliaceae, Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci. xiv. 273 (1879).